

## Shinning

STEAMERS.

STEAM TO STRAITS AND HOMBAY,  
(Calling at Colombo if sufficient inducement  
offers).  
**T**HE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship  
"NIZAM,"  
Captain G. L. Langhorne, R.N.R., will leave for  
the above places TO-MORROW, the 23rd inst  
at Noon.

**E. L. WOODIN,**  
Superintendent.  
Hongkong, 16th September, 1891. [122]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM  
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE AND  
ADELAIDE.  
(Calling at PORT DARWIN, and QUEENSLAND  
PORTS, and taking through Cargo to  
NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

**THE Steamship**  
**"AIRLIE."**  
 Captain Ellis, will be despatched for the  
 above Ports on **SATURDAY**, the 26th inst.,  
 4 p.m.

This well-known steamer is specially fitted for passengers, and has large cooling Chambers, thus ensuring a supply of Fresh Meats, Milk, Ice, etc. throughout the voyage.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hampkong, 17th September, 1891. 123.

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"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR HAVRE, LONDON AND HAMBURG  
THE Steamship  
"PEMBROKESHIRE."  
Captain Brown, will be despatched as above  
on or about WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
DODWELL, CARILL & Co.,  
Agents,  
Hankow, 19th September 1904. 1110

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, VIA NAGASAKI  
AND KOBE.  
(Passing through the INLAND SEA.)  
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship  
"VERONA."

E. L. W  
Superin

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.  
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship.

**"ROHILLA."**  
 Captain C. H. S. Tocque, R.N.R., will have quick despatch for the above part after his arrival here with the Outward Mail.  
**E. L. WOODIN,**  
 Agent.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1891.

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**To be Let.**

TO LET,  
WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

THE FIRST FLOOR of No. 18, PRAY  
CENTRAL, splendidly suited for SHIPPING  
OFFICES, having a commanding view over the

Apply to the Manager,  
**CARMICHAEL & Co., LIMITED,**  
18, Praya Central.  
Hongkong, 30th July 1907.

**TO LET.**  
**H**OUSES at the Peak, and at "BELILION TERRACE."  
ROOMS and SHOP in "BRACONSFIELD ARCADE," Queen's Road.

**GODOWNS** in Daddell Street.  
**HOUSE** No. 11, "WEST VILLA," Pok-fu-lum Road.  
**BUNGALOW**, "DELMAR," Yow-ma-tee.  
Apply to \_\_\_\_\_

BELLIOS & Co.  
 Hongkong, 28th September, 1901. [123]  
 THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING  
 COMPANY, LIMITED.  
 TO LET.

**AT KOWLOON.**  
A FEW HOUSES in KNUTSFORD TER-  
RACE containing 5 Rooms each and  
Bath-rooms. Tennis Courts. Healthy situation

Apply to  
**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT**  
**& AGENCY Co., Ltd.**  
Hongkong, 6th August, 1891.

BAHAR LODGE, THE PEAK.  
R. B. LOT, No. 59.  
THIS desirable residence with Gas laid on

to be Let Furnished or Unfurnished.  
Apply to  
**HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND**  
**AGENCY Co., Ltd.**  
Hongkong, 12th May, 1901. [710]

**NOTICE.**  
**TO LET.**  
**T**HE PREMISES No. 9, Praya Central, lately occupied by Messrs. RUSSELL & Co. The whole by flats or single rooms suitable for

Apply to  
**E. D. SASSOON & Co.**  
Hongkong, 20th June, 1891.  
**TO LET.**

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.  
 NO. 37, WYNDHAM STREET. Rent \$40  
 per month.  
 Apply to  
 A. R. EZEKIEL.

Hongkong, 24th August, 1861. [1147]

**TO LET.**

SHOP in Pedder's Street, presently occupied by Mr. HAHN.

Also  
4 ROOMS on First Floor, Suitable for offices.  
Apply to  
**CRICKSHANK & Co., Ltd.**  
Hongkong, 4th August, 1897. [231]



lilled and eaten. The Amoy "Tiger King" who, we heard, intends paying Foochow a visit, should come up overland and have some sport on the way.

The present Salt Commissioner, who we mentioned some time ago as the new Provincial Judge elect, is spoken of in the city as a second Chang Yao as far as regards honesty of purpose and high principle. On entering on the duties connected with his present commission he promptly put a stop to all the corrupt practices previously existing in his Yamen, with the result that the imperial revenue from this source has increased very considerably, notwithstanding that the actual receipts are no larger than they were. Rapid advancement for such a man may safely be predicted.—Eko.

## WUCHANG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The uneasiness and sense of something being in the air continues. The signs are all significant of the natives of the place knowing nothing and therefore guessing much. The dates selected—the evening after the entry of the Governor into the Examination Hall, and now that has passed, the 19th or 20th of the month, when the graduates will return from examination—suggest that nothing definite is known. Certain it is that many wandered about on the first mentioned night expecting to see a blaze, and report has it that many graduates delayed entering the hall till the last moment for the sake of the promised excitement. Meanwhile we have every reason to be grateful to our foreign authorities for the promptitude and thoroughness of their precautions. Everything is indefinite, so while guards and children are removed to the foreign concession, the men are remaining at their work, while plans are well worked out for assistance, rescue in case of any disturbance. The city gates, which shut us in immediately after dusk, suggest unpleasant possibilities. The native authorities are much on the alert, but without that full confidence in themselves and their forces which we should like. The Nien Tai (Provincial Judge) and Shieh Tai (Colonel in command) have called all the missionaries to inspect the pickets of soldiers. Happy are those who are guarded by natives; a Hunan guard at a time like this is a doubtful security. Notwithstanding the feeling that all this may be a mere alarm, the absolute necessity of being on the alert, and the feeling that "something is coming" is far more trying than having it over and being done with it. Certainly human talk about the streets does not add to the general tranquillity. The threats as to what will be the result should Hunan be humbled are emphatic, succinct, and comprehensive. But there is a long gap between bragadoe born of long military reputation and putting into effect threats of war and sedition.

September 14th.

Yesterday a stern proclamation was issued by the Viceroy and the Governor announcing that in accordance with the directions of the Imperial Edict of the seventh day of the fifth moon, they will instantly put to death any one found inciting to violence by placard or otherwise, and offering a reward of a hundred taels to any one whose information shall lead to the arrest of such offenders. This invocation of the magic of the Imperial name and the offer of a reward so large to an individual share of any possible loot, ought to do a good deal towards the maintenance of order. The rumours were becoming unpleasantly printed and personal, and the secret warnings were coming to hand from friends to native Christians that the soldiers were likely to join in any outbreak, and generally the feeling of insecurity was trying. This proclamation rather restores the balance; and though dates, the 17th and 20th of September, are freely mentioned, we may hope that all will pass off quietly. It is needless to say that the suspense, the expecting something that may come but does not, is more trying to most of us than would be an actual riot. Of course in a provincial capital the treachery of the soldiery is the only thing to be feared. Natives who remember two separate occasions within the last ten years when the soldiers revolted and worsted the Viceroy, look gloomily as they discuss the possibility. But with a good strong Viceroy—though we should be glad to see more signs of perfect self-confidence in him at this crisis—three European gunboats at Hankow, determined commanders, and a British Consul who has left nothing undone to protect those entrusted to him, we ought surely to be on our guard and I think safe in the capital of Central China. Should any riot occur the disgrace to China will not easily be wiped out.—N. C. Daily News.

## TIENTSIN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

September 18th.

In the case of the pupils for the Peking school who were turned back, mentioned in my last, the matter was brought to the notice of the Viceroy here, who at once sent a dispatch to the Magistrate to have them sent forward to Peking immediately.

We learn with pleasure that the land for the road-bed of the railway extension to Shan-tung has been purchased (as far as the river, and that the necessary embankments will be made as rapidly as possible. Also that the construction of the bridge across the Lan river, 2,100 feet long, will be proceeded with at once. As soon as the crops are gathered, the ground for the road-bed beyond the river will be secured, and the construction of the entire road will be pushed forward as fast as circumstances will permit.

We are glad to be able to announce that "The Tientsin Press," successor of "The Tientsin Printing Co.," has been taken over under favourable conditions, and with good prospects of success. It is greatly to be hoped that it will see its way to reanimate the *Chinese Times* or start a worthy successor, the need of which is very much felt.

Weather dry, hot and oppressive, though much improved as regards the nights.—N. C. Daily News.

(FROM THE "SHANGHAI MERCURY" CORRESPONDENT.)

We have lying below the Tientsin Bund to-day the *El Dorado* and *Tungchow*, both bound up river; and the *Wanchow*, *General Maru*, *Kailong*, and *Halam*, all of which are bound down. They are kept there on account of the lowness of the water in that part of the river, caused by a northerly wind which was blowing yesterday and the day before, and they will have to wait till to-morrow, if not longer. The *General Maru* endeavoured to spring down river below San Han Lin Kien Yeh, but she did not manage it and now lies across the stream where she will have to remain till the water, about midheight. The tow-boat could not move her either way. All steamers are compelled to drop down the river and swing the best way they can; this, I am told, is on account of the C. M. S. N. Co. charging each steamer Tis. 25 that use their lower wharf for the purpose of swinging, although it only takes about two minutes to do so, and that is the worst and best part of the river to swing vessels. The passengers

generally leave at ebb tide, or just as the ebb is setting in, which enables them to swing easier.

Fu Yun's appointment as Governor of Shantung has been confirmed.

I understand that Mr. Ma Kie Tcheong has resigned his position in the C. M. S. N. Co. and will be here by the *Hsinshing*.

By the steamer *Kai Mao* from Shanghai thirty one packages of machinery arrived.

The only steamer, out of the four bound down yesterday, that managed to get over the Bar, was the *Wanchow*. The wind to-day is still from the north, which will cause the water in the river to fall still lower.

## A ROW ON THE SHANGHAI BUND.

RUSSELL &amp; CO. V. THE CHINA MERCHANTS' CO.

On the morning of September 18th, says the *N. C. Daily News*, considerable excitement was caused on the Bund by the seizure of the China Merchants' Co.'s premises by order of Messrs. J. M. Forbes and H. S. Wilkinson. These gentlemen are at present the owners of the property, for which the late firm of Russell & Co. were agents; though we are informed that Mr. Wilkinson was not acting for the trustees of Russell & Co.'s estate for creditors, but as a trustee for the Howqua family of Canton. It is understood that the China Merchants' Co., having been heavy losers by the bankruptcy of Russell & Co., and believing that the offices and godowns belong to that firm, considered they could obtain a set-off by declining to pay rent. In spite of notices from the owners the China Merchants' persisted in this course till the rent due amounted to as much as Tis. 2,000. In consequence of this Mr. Wilkinson ordered Mr. J. Bolland to take possession. This he did yesterday morning, with the assistance of some foreigners hired for the occasion. Mr. Chun C. K. Ling, assistant manager of the C. M. S. N. Co., applied to the Police to expel the men in charge, but as this request could not be complied with, he assembled a number of coolies, clerks, etc., and after tearing down a notice posted on the doors by the "man in possession," re-entered the building and occupied it without resistance. Mr. Mowat, H.B.M. Acting Consul-General, and the Chairman of the Council, with Captain McEwen and Police were on the scene, while a body of sailors from H.M.S. *Caroline* were drawn up on the Foochow Road pontoon ready to preserve order if necessary. The whole affair lasted about half an hour; then the crowd dispersed and things assumed their normal condition. Subsequently the China Merchants' Co. agreed to hand over the amount in dispute, so that the incident may be considered closed. Of course, all kinds of stories got abroad. One was that the C.M.S.N. Co. was bankrupt, and another that the Customs had seized the Company's premises owing to the recent smuggling-of-arms case. We should hope the China Merchants' Co. will have to explain by what right they marched 100 or 200 coolies down the Bund from Kin-lee-yuen, a half-handled and might easily have caused a riot.

The Shanghai *Mercury* reports that "Being unable to get into the office, Mr. Chun Fung-tung went to Captain McEwen and told him that if the door was not opened he would bring 500 coolies and break in. Captain McEwen told him he could not move in the matter except by a breach of the peace in the street, and warned him that if any breach of the peace took place, he (Mr. Chun) would be responsible. Mr. Chun said the China Merchants' would be responsible and that he intended to get into his office. The whole matter was then referred to the hands of the Kin-lee-yuen coolies were beginning to assemble, and at 8 o'clock the office was being opened, and Mr. Bolland having shown Mr. Chun written instructions to keep it closed. Mr. Chun led his men into the Telegraph Companies' compound, and forced the back entrance of the China Merchants, hustling away the eight foreigners who had been placed as a guard over the door. They then came round to the front and got in, there also, Mr. Chun marching triumphantly into his office and taking his seat at his desk. A strong force of Police were present under Captain McEwen, but as no unnecessary disturbance was made, they did not interfere. Mr. Mowat and Mr. Wilkinson arrived just after the premises had been stormed, and shortly after two boat-loads of blue-jackets in fighting trim from the *Caroline*, landed on the Foochow Road pontoon, but returned to their vessel almost immediately, the coolies dispersing directly the sailors were seen coming. The whole affair was over in half-an-hour, but while it lasted great excitement reigned in the locality, and a row was momentarily expected.

The China Merchants' staff remained in peaceful possession of the premises all day, though trouble of some kind was hourly expected, and the Taitai, by an usurpation of authority over the Foreign Settlements which we will comment upon hereafter, sent down a guard of soldiers to defend the offices. He has, however, we understand, made an offer to hand over the rent to Mr. Wilkinson, and at all events we may be sure that our Crown Advocate is not the man to let the matter rest as it stands at present."

Mr. Mowat, Dowdall gives the following explanation:—"We are that there is so much talk about this, the China Merchants' Co. desire that, in order to avoid any misapprehension, they lay before the public the circumstances of the disturbances on their premises this morning."

"The Company some days ago received an intimation from Mr. H. S. Wilkinson stating that the premises in question, which are held under lease from Russell & Co., had been assigned successively to John Murray Forbes and to himself, demanding rent, and giving notice that unless it was paid by 4 p.m. yesterday, steps would be taken to enforce the lessors' rights."

"At half-past six this morning (September 18th) about 50 foreigners men entered the Company's premises and turned out all the Company's coolies who were cleaning up the offices, leaving, however, unimpeded, about 20 of the company's employees on the upper floor."

"The foreigners then posted a notice on the door which read as follows:—

"The undersigned has this day taken possession of these premises on behalf of John Murray Forbes and Hiram Shaw Wilkinson."

"Shanghai, September 18th, 1891."

"JOHN BOLLARD."

"The China Merchants' Co. applied to the Central Police Station, but the police would not interfere, as there was no disturbance in the street, nor, in fact, anywhere else, for both the foreigners and the Chinese inside the building were quite quiet."

"The China Merchants' Co. then fetched over two of their coolies from the Kin-lee-yuen wharf, who, entering by the back door, expelled the intruders, and returned to their work on the wharf."

"There was no noise, and no one was hurt, the Company having taken care to bring force enough to make the idea of fighting ridiculous."

## THE INCIPIENT REBELLION IN THE NORTH.

MR. MASON EXPLAINS.

Under date the 17th September Mr. Mason writes to the *N. C. Daily News*—

Sir,—The following particulars may interest your readers. They are extracted from a memorandum that I am making for my amusement of certain experiences and information met with by me since I began to investigate the Secret Society question.

MY MOTIVES.

I had no intention of conspiring against the Chinese Government or of taking service with Secret Society. I made enquiries of all Chinese I met, and I was told that the Secret Society was a very real and dangerous force, and that it was necessary to take precautions to obtain information which might be of service to foreigners. This, I maintain, was my sole object in every subterfuge and criminal act in which I may appear—such information could not be obtained in a less desperate and risky manner. Although I do not propose to take much trouble to prove this in mere self-defence if prosecuted (in the same way I do not propose to identify myself with the movement), yet to free myself from imputation of disloyalty to my Service, I point out that a genuine conspirator of the meanest capacity would have taken more precautions to conceal himself. Thinking superficially, I suppose my action would have been to at least abstain from voluntarily giving accounts of my actions which enable any one to prosecute me for half-a-dozen misdemeanours; to have gone to Hongkong on an assumed name and in disguise which I had every opportunity to assume; to have put out all my money to buy and ship arms unknown which has been done by many others of no greater ability than myself; and to run away or commit suicide when I found that the 'game was blown' or 'the game was up'—expressions used to me by staid and responsible people within the last few days. I suppose that when I found myself a free agent at Shanghai yesterday, there was no warrant out to prevent me leaving the country (for which I had the means) or of making a hole in the Waipoo. From the moment I left Shanghai, I decided to investigate the matter, I likewise resolved to place in an equivocal position before I had proved my intentions, to take philosophically any consequences there might be as a punishment for an error of judgment, in which I am probably far-fetched as it may sound to those who do not know me, disposed to be more severe to myself than others would be. Nothing but the knowledge to himself that he had but a very passing interest in the things or their use could have made any one so extremely careless as I was in observing secrecy with regard to the smuggling of arms from Hongkong; a carelessness which could not fail to suggest to the necessity of being in contact with the men with whom I have come in contact in the business, how easy it would be to betray and make capital out of me. On none have I ever enjoyed the necessity of loyalty to me; and yet I have found in many unexpected quarters, acquaintances of an hour and common Chinese coolies with whom I have hardly spoken, willing to suffer punishment rather than give information which they think might damage me. If then I had been working *con amore* on behalf of the conspirators, I maintain I could have done it in full swing, with nothing but foreign intervention would have crushed me. Why did I not? Because I realised that the scheme would break over unforeseen rocks, because mine is not a character to hold a commanding position in such dangerous times, where a man must be physically strong, reckless, prompt in action, and practised in arms and men; because I knew the time came to give me the reward promised, the national debt would come out, and they would cast a foreigner aside as a drained cup. Although not by action, yet by my inaction, which I am ashamed to own can be no less than deceit, the movement on which the whole rebellion turned has failed. They will now lie back for months or years before they try again; and before that, so narrow an escape may have taught the Chinese Government the advisability of so changing its internal policy as to render such convulsions unnecessary for ever. For this result also, what have I gained? Loss of my money and position; probability of long separate prosecutions, resulting possibly in long terms of imprisonment and manacles; and a notoriety which will stand in the way of other respectable employ in China, meaning four years' hard labour at the language thrown away. The moral is the old one, the story of Icarus; soar not near the sun on wax wings.

THEIR SCHEME AND POLICY.

I borrowed "a pony, rode out, tethered the animal in the grove, went through the temple court, and found him sitting on the hill slope behind. He said that he felt convinced, if not of my sincerity, of my common sense and honour, and would discuss the plot with me as with any outsider, after which he felt confident of my aid. From a notebook he read me a programme of the new Empire's policy to this effect:—

(1) Limited boundaries, with consequent partition of the country.

(2) Likin barriers would everywhere be demolished; imports, foreign or native, would pay a single duty on arrival, possibly at first equivalent to the present 10 per cent, and then be free to move throughout the land untried.

(3) Coast Trade duties would be abolished, that which from one port to another being merely a form of tax.

(4) The duty on tea would be experimentally reduced. Foreign cigars and wine would be taxed. Coal would be admitted cheaply until its use was common, when native mines would be worked, and if serviceable, be protected.

(5) The tariff for yarn and piece goods would be arranged to produce the cheapest clothing for the masses, if necessary by home manufacture.

(6) The principal work with them would be the just appointment and levy of the land-tax.

(7) Trunk lines of railway would be built, roads laid down, horse-carts used, and canals dredged.

(8) The employment of foreigners throughout the Army and Navy and Customs, and in various posts of police and tax-gathering; while foreign merchants would everywhere be free to trade and establish themselves, and the people would be taught by proclamation to recognise that trade is the source of their comfort, and foreigners mean trade.

I told him that it was a delightfully Utopian programme, but that past experience would hardly justify me in asserting it possible to carry it out. He maintained, however, that striking as it did at abuses which he, at that time, they could count on the immediate sympathy and docility of the masses. He assured me that the true heads of the movement were mostly rich merchants with a few prominent officials, well acquainted with foreigners and foreign forms of government, who were spending their money in a self-patriotic spirit and without any motives of self-aggrandisement. Their only fault was that they could not bring themselves to face the necessary suspension of trade, and the violence necessary to inaugurate the change, which rendered unavoidable the

admission of a more turbulent element, new officials and military officers, who, as matters approached a head, were already eyeing each other with suspicion, and on whom it was difficult to impress the importance of their pro-foreign policy.

Further away from the centre where the influence of foreigners and foreign trade have impressed such ideas on the 'reformers,' the true source of danger to China's advance; and said that many old merchants looked on it as such a stumbling-block as to render it hopeless to inaugurate a new era on their part. It was the military party who were determined to upset the present dynasty in order to place their own pretender on the throne. He said that these men had not given a thought to what great line of policy should mark the new dynasty. They desired a rebellion, nothing more; they consisted of all the young bloods to whom common sense meant gain or excitement and so many, especially among the lower soldiers and people, had now been imbued with the feeling that it would be hard to see how such a spirit could be long restrained. This, the more active and powerful body, likewise had chiefs who knew very well what they were doing, and who knew very well what rewards they proposed for false patriotism among the people against aliena, fearing that they should turn their thoughts to their real interests, a change of the whole system of government and recognition that it was not among such men that they could find patriotic leaders. At the same time they felt too weak to attempt a rebellion by themselves, and can only keep alive their spirit and make an opening for themselves by embroiling the Chinese Government on the Mission question. The other party, on the other hand, feel very strong the sympathies of the whole nation, but lack the nerve and backbone possessed by the more turbulent; and meanwhile each eyes the other with more envy and suspicion than either does the ruling dynasty.

All this, although—

was now ripe to give the 'reform' party the opening required, convinced me that the beginning of 'reform' meant a beginning of internecine anarchy; and I considered, despite the dislike to deceit in dealing with such well-meaning conspirators, that I should be doing a useful thing, as well as interesting to myself, in placing foreigners in possession of this state of things by entering into the conspiracy myself. As I said before, I believe the attempts to seize places in Kiangsu will now be put off for months; but I see nothing to suppress an outbreak on the lines of the Taipings in the provinces bordering on the higher Yangtze, but the show of foreign intervention on behalf of the Government.

## LATEST NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

CHINAN FU.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

August 31st, 1891.

The rumours over the death of the Governor have been greatly subsidised in the city, but are now extending throughout the province. The reason of the improvement in the city is traced to the prompt action taken by the officials. The Prefect and Magistrate issued a proclamation asserting that the foreign physician reached here only the last day of the Governor's life, and gave no medicine whatever. Furthermore it had nothing to do with the church, and idle rumours should not be set afoot to deceive the people and to stir up trouble. The Governor had already issued a proclamation mentioning how persons in the south had lost their heads by making trouble, and now out of love for the Governor, they were doing just what he had forbidden.

The Acting-Governor, Fu Jun, also re-issued under his own seal the proclamation of the late Governor, and copies of the different proclamations were posted at the cathedral and mission chapels, and at all important places throughout the city.

While the opposition has thus been checked, it has not altogether disappeared. Anonymous placards are still posted up on the city, but the police pull them down as soon as seen. One of the worst placards was posted up in front of the Governor's yamen, claiming that Li Hung-chang had tried to stir up an insurrection, but that the Governor had not joined with him. Therefore when at Chefoo, and falling there, he had sent foreigners to kill the Governor by his medicine. Not only so, but the officials here, in order to gain favour with the Viceroy, had issued proclamations denying that the Governor had taken foreign medicine, and defending the foreigners; people and students should, therefore, rise up and give recompense by killing the whole lot of foreigners and destroying their property.

The Treasurer, Fu Jun, also re-issued the Salt Commissioner, Wang Tiao-tsun, was Acting-Treasurer and Taitai, and was formerly Prefect in this city, Mr. Chi-hai, is Acting Salt-Commissioner.

There have been several rumours of different persons appointed to be Governor, but it is evident no one wants the place. The present Acting-Governor is especially anxious to resume his former office as Provincial Treasurer, which is a far more satisfying position. The undesirable of the position of Governor of Shantung is not only due to the fact that the Yellow River is found in our midst, but to the unusually high reputation and popularity of the late Governor. He certainly has shown great skill in gaining the favour of the people and scholars. He has seen poor scholars when they called, as well as rich gentry and officials. He has especially made use of money. Even the beggars of the city mourn him, and the other day they were crying, "The Governor's yamen to show their sorrow. And why this? Merely because they had been constantly helped by the Governor. The students who came up three years ago to the examination were supplied with extra food, at the Governor's expense, and some of them were helped with travelling money. This year he had promised that they should all be allowed to enter the hall of examination, even though they failed to pass in the entrance or preliminary examination, called *Shao*. The students were also expecting money in various ways, and now, no official wants the position of Governor. All this might be to the credit of the late Governor, if he had not run up such vast debts as these objects. We presume, however, that all this will be overlooked, and the Governor and his sons will be honoured by the Throne. He did not seek wealth, but he did fame.

Some days before the Governor's death the German Bishop, Bishop Anser, returned from his visit to Europe, and saw the Governor, who said to him "Be of good heart, I will settle your affairs." Whether the new Governor will fulfil the promise is to be seen. Anyway the energetic bishop has formed his plans in an admirable way. Failing to secure a settlement of his affairs, while it was uncertain whether the French or German Minister had the right to interfere for him, he went to secure a solid basis and a clear understanding. And, he succeeded. By negotiations with the Pope and the French and German Governments, it was arranged that the German missionaries should be protected by the German Government. He himself was highly honoured by the young Emperor, and received several decorations.

## Intimations.



CHEAPEST AND BEST HOUSE FOR

BEDSTEADS

CARPETS

AND

BEDDING.

LARGEST STOCK IN THE EAST.

HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.

COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS AND UPHOLSTERERS.

4, QUEEN'S ROAD and DUDDELL STREET.

## Intimations.

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

THE KOWLOON RANGES, being required by the men of the Navy, from 21st to 24th instant, inclusive, will not be available for practice during that period, except before 3 p.m. The weekly competitions will be resumed on SATURDAY, the 3rd prox.

J. ANDERSON, Acting Hon. Secretary, H.K.R.A. [65]

Hongkong, 21st September, 1891.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

A REWARD of \$500 will be paid to any

person supplying information that will

lead to the discovery and identification of a

Chinese girl named LI AFAT, who, in or about

the month of September, 1888, was resident at

Francis Street, Wanchai, in the house of JOYIN

MINHINNETT, an overseer in the Hongkong

Public Works Department, under the protection

of a Chinese kept woman named WONG AH

NGAN.

LI AFAT is about 10 years of age, and

according to a declaration made by WONG

AH NGAN at the Magistrate's office, was returned

to her mother about three years ago—presumably

to some village in the Kwangtung Province,

where it is stated she died a short time after-

wards.

On the other hand JOHN MINHINNETT

deposed on oath in the Supreme Court that LI

AFAT was sold by WONG AH NGAN and that

he was present in his own house when the

purchase money was paid; and it has since been

reported that the girl was taken to Singapore for

immoral purposes.

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